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"I suffered with pain under my left breast, and shortness of breath and nervousness. My heart would beat very fast, and then it would hardly beat at all. One doctor told me I had neuralgia of the heart, another said I had dyspepsia, and another only a weak heart, but none of them gave me any relief. I was not able to be out for four months. 1 wrote the Miles Medical Co. for advice, and they told me to take Dr. Miles' Nervine with the Heart Cure. I took both as directed, and entirely recovered."

MRS. P. JENNINGS. James River P. O., Va. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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25 bushels Large Coke, delivered.\$2.50 40 bushels Large Coke, delivered.\$3.70 60 bushels Large Coke, delivered.\$5.30 25 bushels Crushed Coke, delivered.\$3.00 40 bushels Crushed Coke, delivered.\$4.50 60 bus els Crushed Coke, delivered.\$6.50 Washington Gaslight Co.



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ent of Public Works.

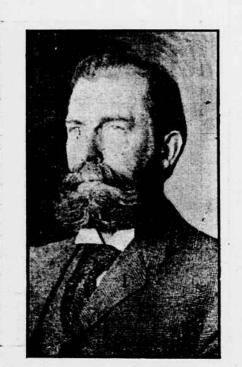
BLOW AT THE WADSWORTHS HE QUERIES AN ALIENIST ORDER OF THE JUSTICE WE NOW HAVE SMALL SHARE

Roosevelt's Hand is Seen in Selection of Gas Investigator.

Made Last Night by New Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 15 .- Gov. Hughes sprung a complete and sensational Court Justice Truax recommitted Edward surprise last night when he sent to the J. Russell to the Asylum for the Criminal senate for confirmation the nomination of Insane yesterday after listening for a week ex-State Senator Frederick C. Stevens of to testimony of witnesses chosen by the in-Attica, Wyoming county, for superintend- sane man, including ex-Gov. Benjamin B. ent of public works, in place of Nicholas Odell and several justices of the supreme Franchot of Olean. The nomination was court. immediately confirmed on motion of Sen-

in attendance throughout the hearing, The name of ex-Senator Stevens has not been publicly discussed in connection with broke down and wept quietly. It was due this appointment. He was chairman of to her efforts alone that the man succeeded the special legislative committee of two in obtaining four hearings before the suyears ago which investigated gas and preme court, and her bearing during the proceeding that ended last night enlisted electric lighting conditions in New York, the sympathy of all who had to do with and of which Gov. Hughes was counsel. the case. It was in this connection that Mr. Hughes was first brought conspicuously to public notice. Senator Stevens was practically "districted" out of the senate by the legislative reapportionment of last year. The governor also sent to the senate the



Gov. Charles E. Hughes. expected nomination of Charles Hallam Keep of Buffalo to be state superintendent of banks, in place of Frederick D. Kilburn

William Leary of New York was nominated for state superintendent of elec-tions for the metropolitan district, in place of Louis M. Swizey of Brooklyn. Swazey was appointed by Gov. Higgins a few weeks ago in place of George W. Morgan of New York, resigned, whose deputy he was. His appointment being in a recess of the senate, was effective only till December 31, and he is not reappointed.

Other Appointments.

Other appointments sent for confirmation were those of Frank E. Perley of New were those of Frank E. Perley of New McClellan will have nothing to do with York, state tax commissioner, reappointed, Murphy because he knows of his duplicand Benjamin E. Hall of New York, state tax commissioner, in place of William

The reappointment of Mr. Perley, who was secretary to Gov. Higgins and re-cently appointed to succeed C. H. Lewis of Syracuse, resigned, was confirmed, after complimentary remarks by Senators Raines and Grady.

All the nominations save those of Senator Stevens and Commissioner Perley were referred to the appropriate commit-

The governor also announced the following appointments: To be judge of the city court of New York-William E. Wadhams of New York. To be miscellaneous court reporter— Charles C. Lester of Saratoga, reappointed.

Frederick C. Stevens,

Appointed State Superintendent of Works

a blow at the Wadsworths. The hand of President Roosevelt is distinctly seen in

this action of Gov. Hugnes.
"What a lemon for Wadsworth," said

many when the appointment was an-

More Than a Lemon.

It is much more than a lemon; it is sev-

eral carloads of lemons. Nothing could be

more effective in striking at the Wads-

worths than this signal recognition of Ste-

vens. It gives to Stevens and the Roosevelt

men control of the patronage of a great

department, and places in the hands of

Stevens the right to throw out of office

scores who train with the interests that helped keep Stevens from returning to the

senate.
It now becomes a question whether the

new superintendent of public works will reappoint Winslow M. Meade as deputy superintendent in his office. Meade's sponsor, George W. Aldridge, while Higgins was governor, had much to do with the

Stevens for the time. In fact, his schator,

Lewis, drafted the bill which drove Stevens

out of the upper house.

The appointment of Stevens puts it

squarely up to Speaker Wadsworth as to

whether he is willing to stand for this kind

of discipline. The speaker is in a position to compel some kind of terms, if the fight

to read in evidence. Then Russell announced that he closed his case. District Attorney Clarke moved for the dismissal of the writ, but this motion was The appointment of Stevens is primarily denied by Justice Truax.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald was then called to the stand. He has been in at-tendance on the court since the hearing began, and Mr. Clarke asked him if after hearing the statements made and letters read by Russell he had determined that he was sane or insane. "He is insane beyond any question," replied the doctor.

Symptoms of Parancia.

The physician then described the symptoms of paranoia, and said that it was one of the most dangerous forms of insanity. Russell then examined him.

Q .- How many men have you pronounced insane who were afterward released under writs? A.-I do not know. I do not think

Q.—What is the cthnological shape of my head? A.—I could tell if I measured it. It is a paranoiac's head. Q .- How long have you posed as expert? A.—I never posed.
Dr. MacDonald, in answer to further

questions, said that he had determined Russell's insanity on his delusions that he had caused great political upheavals in the state and his general nervousness and the tremulousness of his lips.
Q.-Wouldn't you be nervous if you had been locked up for five years and four months? A.-I do not know. Q.-Should I not be more nervous than a man out to enjoy three meals a day, go to

Q.-Do you believe I could have endured all I have and conducted my case here as I have if I was a dangerous paranoiac? A.—I never knew a case just like yours. It is a most extraordinary case, I admit. After Dr. MacDonald left the stand Justice Truax decided to send Russell back to the board's care.

"Expressions of fear," said Justice Leventies the absence of other grounds, are

OLIVER DYER DEAD.

Was First Shorthand Reporter of Senate's Proceedings.

BOSTON, January 15 .- Oliver Dyer, who is said to have introduced stenography into this country, and was the first shorthand reporter in the United States Senate, died in this city yesterday at the age of eightythree years. Mr. Dyer was a pupil of Isaac Pittman and had many years of service in

Oliver Dyer, journalist and author, was born at Porter, in Niagara county, N. Y. April 26, 1824. He was educated at Lockport and Lima institutions and became the teen and taught for three years. He was one of the first reformers of orthography of the English language and studied Pittman's system of phonography, becoming a lecturer and teacher of the same. He came to this against him and his father gets much hot-ter, but whether he will do so nobody knows He could do all kinds of things to the proposed administration legislation. city in 1848 to report the proceedings of the United States Senate in shorthand. He

STEVENS GETS PLUM RETURNS TO ASYLUM LOSES THE BALLOTS EXPORTS TO

Hughes Appoints Superintend- Russell Ends His Case After a Boxes Taken From New York A Direct Steamship Line Would Attorney General.

Hard Fight.

Decides Against Him.

the Proceedings as a

Witness.

NEW YORK, January 15.-Supreme

When the decision was announced Rus-

sell's white-haired mother, who had been

insane ever since.

The first witness called by Russell yes-

terday was Justice Jenks. At the first call the justice did not respond, but he

appeared a few minutes afterward, and

Russell asked but two questions. First, did the witness know John F. Donnelly,

a private detective? Donnelly was a wit-ness against Russell when he was tried.

Justice Jenks said that he did, and Rus-sell asked him: "What was the crime for which I was tried?"

Record of His Case.

"Extortion, I believe," said the justice.

"That's all I want," replied Russell.

That sustains my contention that the

record was falsified to represent that I

Justice Josiah T. Marean was the next

witness called. He explained that he had

been compelled to adjourn court to attend in answer to the subpoena. Justice Ma-

rean had Russell before him on a writ of

"Why did you dismiss the writ after you had declared that you would release me if certain records were not produced

when these records were not produced?" asked Russell.

Murphy, Gov. Odell and other con-

spirators, who, he said, were concerned in

keeping him in prison.
"I do not know what you are talking

Q.-Did you not unlawfully dismiss that

cal oblivion and smirch your judicial

The justice replied that he did not.

Matter Forgotten.

Charles F. Murphy?" Russell asked,

"Should a judge of the supreme court

District Attorney Clarke objected to this

line of questioning so strenuously that the

matter was forgotten and the question re-

mained unanswered. Russell demanded

that the record of the proceedings taken before Justice Marean under the writ of

habeas corpus be sent for, and this was

Other witnesses called by Russell were

a newspaper reporter who was asked to

identify an interview which Russell tried

honor? A .- My judicial honor is safe.

was convicted of blackmail."

nabeas corpus in 1904.

about." said Justice Marean.

the truth.

Aged Mother in Tears When Justice Judge Leventritt Vacates Mandate Is- Less Than \$20,000,000 Out of sued by Judge Hendrick.

Other Appointments of Importance Judge Adjourned His Court to Attend | Votes in Mayoralty Contest Go Back | China Encourages Her Sons to Study to Possession of Board of Elections-Lawyers Lose Temper.

> NEW YORK, January 15.-After a heated argument, in which opposing counsel had to be frequently called to order, Justice Leventritt, sitting in special term, yesterday afternoon vacated the order granted by Justice Hendrick of the supreme court a week ago last night which transferred the ballot boxes of the election of 1905 with their contents to Attorney General Jackson. The purpose of the original order was to get into Mr. Jackson's hands the evidence upon which will be decided his suit to test Mayor McClellan's right to his office.

The ballot boxes now go back into the actual custody of the board of elections, in which they had reposed before Justice Hendrick's order.

Justice Leventritt refused to be drawn Russell was sentenced to prison for tengers for attempting to blackmail Supreme Court Justice Jenks of Brooklyn.
When his sentence expired it was found the was a victim of paranoia, and he was a vic on the propriety of any act of anybody during the week that had preceded, but on the proposition that the statute makes the elections board the official custodian of the ballots; that the supreme court had re-manded them into the custody of the board last spring, and that it did not lie in the province of a justice of the supreme court to change the custody unless it were shown that the ballots were not safe in the hands of the board of elections. The court held that Mr. Jackson had not shown this.

Lively Argument. Before the decision was announced there was about as lively an hour of argument as special term, part two, had seen between two sets of public officials for many a day. Mr. Ellison in opening for the elections board his argument to show cause why the Hendrick order should be vacated called attention to the fact that the ballots had originally been impounded into the custody of the board of elections with the consent of both parties, Mayor McClellan and Mr. Hearst. The board, he declared, was the proper body to have such custody, and the order directing it to take charge of the ballots was obtained in the proper way

asked Russell.

"Is Justice Marean in this conspiracy?" asked District Attorney Clarke.

"He was," responded Russell. "I have to build up my case, bit by bit."

Russell then asked Justice Marean if he had not dismissed the writ to help Charles E. Murphy Gov. Odell and other conand in the proper court.
"It remained," said Mr. Ellison, "for a gentleman whom I have known intimately for twenty years, sitting on this honored bench, without notice to the parties, but with the consent of Mr. Hearst, to issue an order that sent a lot of men out at midnight to corral and maroon these ballots by threats and otherwise jut them in the The attorney general remarked that he objected to his being the personal custodian

writ to help some one of influence? A.—Such a purpose was never in my horizon.
Q.—Would you admit it if you had done so? A.—I believe I would. I always tell "We do, most strenuously," shouted Mr. Q.-Even if it would consign you to politi-

Justice Leventritt interrupted.

Jackson Claims Authority.

After several more similar questions District Attorney Clarke objected, and Justice Truax sustained him, and Russell said: "I wish you would point out to me, Mr. Jackson," he said, "any authority that the "You are protecting this witness, and through him Charles F. Murphy." court has to impound the ballots into the care of counsel for one side of a case One of the questions Russell asked the justice was: "Don't you know that Mayor pending trial, even though that side be the sovereign people of the state." Mr. Jackson issted that the court had

such authority under the common law, inasmuch as the ballots were evidence in an action already begun before it and evidence on which was based allegations that crimes make himself infamous by protecting had been committed.
"I am an officer of the court," he said,

and the court has entire-power to impound any evidence into my custody that it sees

"I don't deny its power to secure the preservation of these ballots," responded Justice Leventritt, 'but I should like to have you point out to me the authority for placing the ballots in your custody as counsel for one side in the action."
Mr. Jackson replied that Mayor McClellan and the board of elections were both seeking to destroy the ballots.

"That's untrue," shouted Mr. Butts.

Justice Leventritt called attention to the statute making the elections board the official custodian of the ballots. Mr. Jackson suggested that the order of Justice Hendrick might be modified so that some third party should take the ballots, or so that the attorney general's seal should be put on them in addition to the other seals. evidence there was that the ballots were not safe, and Mr. Jackson replied by reading the affidavit on which he obtained the Hendrick order.
"Now all these things," said Mr. Jack-

son, "lead me to believe that the board of elections, having no requirement to preserve these ballets, would destroy them at

"But they are required to preserve them, Justice Leventritt interposed. "Quite true, your honor," returned the attorney general, "but the appellate division, in denying the mayor's application to have them destroyed, intimated strongly that if the elections board made the application it

Leventritt's Decision.

Justice Leventritt suggested that if the boxes were taken out of the hands of their statutory custodians, it might injure their value as evidence in the attorney general's

action. "That would occur quite naturally to the court," said Mr. Jackson, "but it has not been urged by my opponents, and I don't think it will be urged. It seems to me, your honor, that the entire attitude of these genthe theater and generally enjoy himself? tlemen indicates that it is not safe to leave the boxes in their possession.' Justice Leventritt said that he was going to decide the issue on broad lines, and that, inasmuch as the attorney general had not shown that the board of elections was not the proper party to have the boxes, he could only hold that the boxes were safe in

trift. "in the absence of other grounds, are not sufficient to justify the court in taking the boxes out of the board's hands. "No order ought to have been entered," he concluded, "or should be continued transferring the boxes from the board of elections, their regular custodian, to the attorney general or to any other party."
Mr. Jackson would not say after the hear-

Saved by His Watch.

ing what steps he proposed taking next in the fight.

Special Dispatch to The Star. WILKESBARRE, Pa., January 15 .- The life of John Hudock was saved yesterday morning by his watch. He was shot at by Peter Sincavage, with whom he was quarreling, and the bullet struck the watch in his left-hand waistcoat pocket, smashing the case and scattering the works. When he pulled out the rulns of the watch the flattened ball was also in his pocket.

Swiss Consul Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15 .- Rudolph studied law, was admitted to the bar, but Koradi, for more than fifty years consul abandoned practice to engage wholly in for the Swiss government in rhiladelphia, According to an authorized statement, made last night at the executive chamber, Gov. Hughes regards his selection of exsenator Stevens to be superintendent of public works as a personal appointment. Mr. Stevens is a graduate of Cornell University and has been actively engaged in large business enterprises.

abandoned practice to engage wholly in journalism. His principal work was done on the New York Sun and the New Lork Ledger. Later he entered the ministry and was pastor in turn of the New Church (Swedenborgian) and the New Church Society at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and later resigned pulpit work owing to ill health. He was also an author of some note.

Increase Trade.

\$394,000,000.

LEARY IN CHARGE OF ELECTIONS ACCUSES JUSTICE MAREAN ALSO THE HEARST RECOUNT MUDDLE NECESSITY FOR A SUBSIDY

Abroad-New Coinage System-Size of the Public Debt.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS. Written for The Star and the Chicago Record-

It is stated that the committee on merchant marine has stricken out of the susidy bill the proposed appropriation of \$375,000 a year ic: a steamship line to South Africa, which is unfortunate because of the already great and rapidly growing trade of those countries. The total imports of merchandise into South Africa during the year 1905 were valued at the enormous sum of \$394,173,316, of which the share of the United States was only \$18,540,603, England, of course, has the largest interest in this trade, but our exports show a healthy growth, and might be increased with profit if there were regular and direct means of communication. A New York shipping house sends a steamer to Cape Town and neighboring ports as often as it can get a argo. It charters British tramps for the purpose. All other freight goes by way of Liverpool or Southampton, and it is not reasonable to expect that commerce car-ried on by such means will ever amount to

ports ran up as high as \$38,436,853, but that was unnatural and represented thousands of horses, mules, cattle and military suplies purchased in this country by the British government. The army quartermasters had permanent corrals in Missouri and New Orleans, where they concentrated the live stock purchased by traveling agents throughout the western states and territories, and forwarded several shiploads a month to Cape Town. At the close of the war, in 1905, our exports dropped to \$18,-500,000, but, during the following year, they recovered rapidly until, on the 30th of June, 1906, the total showed a gain of \$1,000,000, the exact sum being \$19,562,361. These exports consisted of a variety of articles, almost everything that enters into eighty-six different classes of manufactured goods, originating chiefly in the Mississippi valley, and each item might have been increased considerably if it had not been necessary for the purchasers to pass through England on their way to our mar-ket, and to ship the goods via England to their final destination. Germany and Eng-land are in active competition in almost every article contained in the list, and it is United States should have sold a dollar's worth, excepting, of course, breadstuffs, provisions and petroleum, which are our

special staples, and which the other countries do not export. Great Variety of Exports.

Some idea of the great variety and imdid not care for personal custody of the ballots, but did not understand that any one portance of the trade may be formed by glancing at the following list of the articles which appear among our exports to the

British colonies in South Africa: Agricultural implements, Lamps, Stove blacking, Engravings, Saddles, Brass goods, Musical instructional Candles, Street and Ca Chandeliers,
Saddles,
Musical instruments,
Lubricating oil,
Paints,
Perfumery,
Silk goods,
Alcohol,
. ats,
Tors Street cars, Chemicals, Prepared cocos, Aluminum ware, Copper wire, Fertilizers, Toys, Manuf. of wood, Cigars. Cellulold goods, Shoe blacking, ink, Glassware, Shoe blacking,
Maps.
Statuary,
Brooms and brushes,
Cement,
Clocks,
Dye stuffs,
Druss and medicines Harness, Marble manf., Mineral oil, Cotton-seed oil, Drugs and medicines. Cosmetics, . Plated ware, Copper goods, Dental goods, Beer, Starch, China ware, Emery wheels, Gunpowder, Dynamite.

Hardware Automobile Carriages, Aluminum wire. Earthenware,

Varnish. Furniture. scientific instruments. This list of articles shows the wide spread and almost universal interest of the people trade, and the market for each article can be easily enlarged by the establishment of mail and freight communication. If a soap maker or a dealer in machinery or agricultural implements wants to sell goods in South Africa he is compelled to wait until the agents have found a sufficient number of other shippers to fill the hold of a steamer. It is useless for him to try and work up a trade as long as it is uncertain when he can deliver the goods. It is true that he can ship them are at least two steamers a week from English ports to South Africa, but the freight charges are so high that they eat

Iron and steel, Flectrical supplies

Boots and shoes,

Whisky.

Tranks and satchels, Olicloth, Cotton-seed cake, Paper and stationery, Paraffin,

Steamship Line Would Pay. If a line of regular steamers were established between New York and Cape Town they would undoubtedly soon build up a the map, you will see that the distance greater than direct from London. The passage can be made in sixteen to eighteen days with ordinary steamers. It is not likely that a the of steamers would pay at first, and therefore capitalists will not take the risk, but if the government would guarantee a fair compensation for carrying the mails, and thus give them a certainty to start on, there is no doubt that transportation facilities would be promptly pro-vided, and our manufacturers would be able to get their share of the South African market from England and Germany. Great Britain subsidizes two lines and Germany one line of steamers to South African ports at a rate several times as large as the subsidy proposed in the Gallinger bill which passed the Senate last session and is now pending in the House. Germany is carrying on a very broad policy of commercial expansion, and the ships of the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd steamship companies now reach every port in the civilized world in search of markets for German merchandise. The result is shown in the export statis-France also has two lines of heavily subsidized steamers to South Africa; Italy one; Portugal one, and Belgium one.

The most important part of the African continent from the commercial point of view are the British colonies, which import about \$300,000,000 worth of manuactured merchandise a year, while the other colonies import nearly \$100,000,000

onies is going on very rapidly. Vast en-terprises are already in progress and more transportation, and industrial establishof the Cape to Cairo railway will doubtought to have the foresignt to furnish facilities for our manufactures to reach those markets. We can compete with Germany and England in every form of manufactured merchandise except a few specialties, notwithstanding the higher wages and the greater cost of living in this country. In otwithstanding the fact that they had remainded the international head-quarters of the Textile Workers' Union in the package which we will send you contains the identical remedy sold in all drug stores at 50 cts. Fall River that they must return if they wish to preserve relations with the international head-quarters of the Textile Workers' Union in the fact that they had remainded the sample celeved word from the international head-quarters of the Textile Workers' Union in the fact that they had remainded the sample celeved word from the international head-quarters of the Textile Workers' Union in the fact that they had remainded the sample celeved word from the international head-quarters of the Textile Workers' Union in the fact that they had remainded the package which we will send you contains the identical remedy sold in all drug stores at 50 cts.

Write today and prove to your own sattices the fact that they had remainded the package which we will send you contains the identical remedy sold in all drug stores at 50 cts.

Write today and prove to your own sattices the fact that they had remainded the package which we will send you contains the identical remedy sold in all drug stores at 50 cts.

The sample of the Textile Workers' Union in the package which we will send you contains the international package which we will send you contains the identical remedy sold in all drug stores at 50 cts.

The sample of the Textile Workers' Union in the international package which we will send you contains the identical remedy sold in all drug stores at 50 cts.

The development of South Africa col-



HE qualities of fruit and soil that made fame for the French Champagnes of long ago have been attained in the Vineyards of the makers of

Great Western Extra Dry Champagne

These natural conditions, together with the secrets in Champagne making secured by us at great expense, have resulted in this superior Champagne of American make.

Granted a Gold Medal at Paris for its high quality, and yet the cost is one-half the price of an equally high grade foreign brand.

Try Great Western and see for yourself. The duty, not the quality, makes the difference in what you pay.

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., Sole Makers, RHEIMS, N.Y. Sold everywhere by dealers in fine wines. At Hotels, Restaurants and Cafes.

There is quite a colony of South Africans , TROLLEY FRANCHISES GRANTED in Washington, and if the members of the committee on merchant marine are in-terested in learning the facts concerning commercial opportunities down in tha part of the world, they would do well to summon Mr. Gardner F. Williams before

Chinese Students in America.

A year ago in September the Empress Dowager of China issued an edict in which she said: "Let more students go to before the council since July last. Europe and America. The court feels a high appreciation of the services of all those abroad who are really working for Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Raifroad their country. We have repeatedly issued | Company and the Maryland Electric Railorders to the provinces to select and send students to foreign countries for education, and the viceroys and governors have obeyed our instructions and sent many students: All these young men must be very earnest in their studies and in the investigation of the special subjects that may be useful to their country when they return. They must not avoid difficult questions for the sake of easier ones, nor pass their time in useless studies of pleasures. They must each take up a special department of study and master the subject thoroughly.

A few days later an edict was issued an-nouncing that foreign study would be rewarded by promotion in the civil service, and this has been exemplified in a striking manner by the promotion of the young men who have been educated in America. They are now in charge of several of the most important branches of the Chinese government, including foreign re-lations, railway management and customs service. The general superintendent of railways is a graduate of Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, class of '81, and his assistant is from Troy Technical Institute. Every native Chinaman who has been educated in the United States is now in a high position. without a single exception, and the govern-ment is so anxious to secure the services of American graduates that it cables them offers of high positions before they have finished their studies.

Among the graduates of the Yale Law School last year was Mr. Wong Chung-yow. Several weeks before his graduation he received by cable from the government in Peking an offer of an influential position with a salary of \$400 a month. Although he is not a rich man, he declined it and asked permission to continue his studies in Germany and France for two years longer. This permission was granted upon an agreement that he would return to Peking at the end of that period and accept the position that was offered

New Chinese Coinage.

By an edict of December 11, 1906, a new national coinage of gold, silver and copper was adopted for China in place of the Mexican dollar, which for centuries has been the circulating medium and standard of value. Several new mints were authorized and will be in operation within a few months, as soon as the necessary ma-chinery can be imported. China has refused to adopt the gold standard and will remain on a silver basis because her finan-ciers are afraid a change in the currency wages and the cost of living, and the only change contemplated is to have the Mexican dollars coined in that country instead of imported from Mexico.

Our Public Debt.

In answer to an inquiry I would say that the public debt of the United States Mr. William T. Sedgwick the explanation is amounts to about \$875,000,000, which is \$11.91 for every man, woman and child in Massachusetts Institute of Technology had, the country. The decrease in the debt dur-ing the last forty years has been very rapid. In 1870 the per capita was \$60.46 for every man, woman and child in the United States, and the total was \$2.046,-455.722. The debt of the United States is smaller in comparison to our population than that of any other great nation. The annual interest charged is about \$24,-000,000, and it costs every man, woman and

child in the United States about 30 cents The pension bill now amounts to about \$140,000,000 a year, but is growing less and less annually. High tide was reached in 1905, and from this time on, unless Congress passes some new legislation extending

MOB FOUGHT TO GET NEGRO.

Philadelphia's Little Italy Tried for Lynching Bee.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15 .- James Price, a negro, was held under \$600 bail for court yesterday morning, charged with snatching the purse of Mrs. Frances Milo after he had narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of an angry mob of Italians. Early yesterday morning Patrolman Mc-Brearty saw a crowd of shouting, swearing Italians coming toward him in hot purvery large trade, and, if you will look at suit of a fleeing negro. Cries of Lynch him!" and "Stop thief!" were frequent, and from New York to Cape Town is not much as they ran the mob was recruited by others who took up and followed the

> McBrearty sounded his whistle, summoning aid, and when the negro reached him he appealed to the policeman for protection from the mob. McBrearty thrust the man behind him, and with his club fought to keep the crowd at bay. But the Italians would not be kept back, many of them declaring the negro had assaulted Mrs. Milo.
>
> The bluecoat managed to protect the

man from violence, however, until help came in a number of patrolmen, and together they got the black man, whose clothes had been torn and who was quaking with fright, away from the mob. and, after dispersing it, took him to the station house. The chase started at 5th and Kimball

streets, and when it ended fully 500 per sons were in the crowd, and Little Italy was in a ferment of excitement. Special Officer Hendrickson testified at the hearing that Price is an old offender, having been arrested seven times on similar charges. He has been twice acquitted and convicted five times, having served eleven years under convictions.

STRIKERS DEFY THE UNION. They Refuse to Return to Work at

Chicopee Without an Advance. CHICOPEE, Mass., January 15 .- The entire plant of the Chicopee Manufacturing Company was closed today with the exception of the shipping room because of a are in comtemplation-railways, electrical tion of the shipping room because of a plants to furnish power for mining and strike of Polish employes, including spinners, weavers, carders and spoolers, who went out last week to enforce a demand for an advance in wages. The strikers to-

Annapolis Council Defines Terms on Which They May Be Used.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., January 15 .- By a vote of seven to one the Annapolis city council last night passed an ordinance providing for the granting of franchises for the operation of electric railways on the streets of Annapolis. The trolley question has been

While the ordinance passed embodies a route satisfactory to both the Washington. road Company and Annapolis Short Line, both of which have applied for franchises, it is not believed that any road will accept a franchise owing to other provisions contained in the ordinance.

The route laid down by the council makes a loop through the city, coming down West street, down College avenue to King George street, to Randall street, to Market space, to Main street, and thence to West street, Other provisions of the ordinance are that any company accepting a franchise shall be required to pay a tax of 35 cents per foot of track; that cars shall be limited to forty feet in length; that they shall be run at in-tervals of fifteen minutes, and the speed .s limited to ten miles an hour. In addition, there are other sections in which the city throws safeguards about its interests. It is also provided that cars shall be in operation by July 1, 1908. The ordinance was discussed at great length, but no amendments of any importance were made. The final vote on the measure stood as follows: Affirmative-Mayor Douw, Counselor Ri-

ley, Aldermen Strange, Linthicum, Tnompeson, F. H. Baer and T. A. Thompson. Negative-Alderman Munroe.

SNOW 25 FEET DEEP. James J. Hill Says Cars Are Entirely Buried. ST. PAUL, Minn., January 15 .- "In thirty-

five years I have not known such severe weather to prevail in North Dakota and other foints west of St. Paul as today," said President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railroad. three to four feet deep, and that means something. Men cannot walk on it without

snowshoes and it is impossible for horses to travel. There are some places along our lines where the snow is from 10 to 25 feet deep, and then there are places where all we can see of a freight car is the brake wheel sticking up out of the snow. We will have to dig those cars out.
"We have from 1,200 to 1,500 men working along our line and have kept it open, but part of the time the weather has been so cold that the men could not work."

PURIFICATION OF SEWAGE. Interesting Experiments Being Made

in Boston. A paper recently published by the United States geological survey is a report by Messrs. C. E. A. Winslow and Earle B. Phelps of their investigations on the purification of Boston sewage.

In an introductory chapter written by made that an anonymous friend of the in 1902., presented to that institution the sum of \$5,000 a year for three years, for the purpose of making experiments on a sewage purification and of giving the widest possible publicity to means or methods by which the present too often crude and imperfect systems may be improved. It was decided to establish a sanitary research laboratory and sewage experiment station on the main trunk sewer of the south metropolitan system of the city of Boston. Mr. Sedgwick was made director of the work. Mr. Winslow was installed as biologist in charge of the laboratory and station, and Mr. Phelps as research chemist and bacteriologist.

The report now made by them is by no means final, for experiments are still in progress. The donor of the original gift has consented to continue the work for the fourth and fifth years. If it should ever become necessary to purify the sewage of Greater Boston, or of any part of it, be-fore discharging it into the waters of Bos-ton harbor, there is reason to believe that these studies may have a practical local value in proportion to their cost. Meantime, it is the wish of the director no less than the donor that they may be found immediately serviceable to numerous American communities confronted with the sewage-disposal problem and seeking means

for its solution.

This report is published by the geological survey as water supply and irrigation pa-per No. 185. It may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the director.

Pile Remedy Given Away

To All Pile Sufferers We Will Send Free a Trial Package of the Pyr= amid Pile Cure.

In order to prove to you that our remedy is not to be classed with the many concoctions advertised as cures for this dread disease we make this libera

We leave it to your own judgment to decide whether or not you can afford to do without this long-tried remedy. We know of no case where the Pyramid Pile Cure has not brought relief when it has been used according to directions. It has saved thousands from the operating table and endless torture. You owe it to yourself to give it a fair trial, especially since it costs you nothing, "I write to thank you, and also praise you, for

the good your medicine has done me. Oh, I can't find words to express my thanks to you all for such a wonderful and speedy cure. I felt relieved after using your sample, so I sent right on to druggist and bought a 50c. box, which, I believe, has cured me entirely. I feel more myself now than I have felt in over a year, for I have been bothered about that long with the piles. I have told all my friends about this wonderful discovery, and will recommend it whenever I can. You can use my name anywhere you choose. Respectfully, Mrs. Chas. L. Coleman, Tullahoma, Tomy," There is surely no good reason why any sufferer

tortured with this disease we will send to your less inaugurate an era of progress and prosperity such as the Dark Continent has never known. Congress, therefore, ought to have the foresight to furnish faaddress in a plain sealed wrapper a sufficient quan-